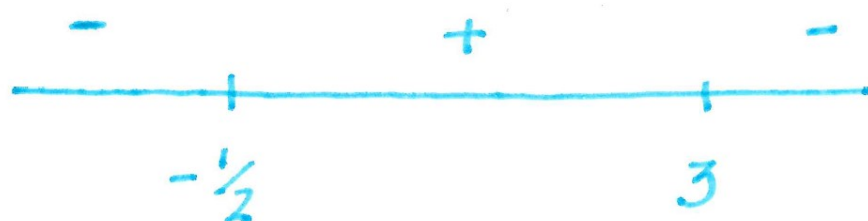


**Tema 03: Ecuaciones Sistemas Inecuaciones**1. Resolver la inecuación: $-2x^2 + 5x + 3 < 0$

$$-2x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0 ; \quad x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} ; \quad x_2 = 3$$



$$x = -1 ; \quad -2 \cdot (-1)^2 + 5 \cdot (-1) + 3 = -2 - 5 + 3 < 0$$

$$x = 0 ; \quad -2 \cdot 0^2 + 5 \cdot 0 + 3 = 3 > 0$$

$$x = 4 ; \quad -2 \cdot 4^2 + 5 \cdot 4 + 3 = -32 + 23 < 0$$

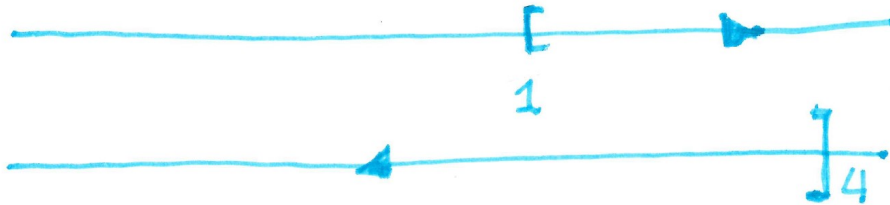
$$\text{Sol} : (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}) \cup (3, +\infty)$$



2. Resolver el sistema de inecuaciones: $\begin{cases} 5 - 2x \leq 3 \\ \frac{x}{6} + 1 \leq \frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$

$$5 - 2x \leq 3; \quad 5 - 3 \leq 2x; \quad 2 \leq 2x; \quad 1 \leq x; \quad [1; +\infty)$$

$$\frac{x}{6} + 1 \leq \frac{5}{3}; \quad \frac{x}{6} + \frac{6}{6} \leq \frac{10}{6}; \quad x + 6 \leq 10; \quad x \leq 4; \quad (-\infty, 4]$$



$$[1, +\infty) \cap (-\infty, 4] = [1, 4]$$

3. Resolver el sistema de ecuaciones: $\begin{cases} x + y = 1 \\ x^2 + xy + y^2 = 21 \end{cases}$

$$x = 1 - y; \quad (1 - y)^2 + (1 - y) \cdot y + y^2 = 21; \quad 1 - 2y + y^2 + y - y^2 + y^2 = 21$$

$$y^2 - y - 20 = 0; \quad y_1 = -4; \quad x_1 = 1 - (-4) = 5; \quad \boxed{x_1 = 5; y_1 = -4}$$

$$y_2 = 5; \quad x_2 = 1 - 5 = -4; \quad \boxed{x_1 = -4; y_1 = 5}$$



4. Resolver la ecuación: $\frac{3x+1}{x^3} + \frac{x+1}{x} = 1 + \frac{2x+3}{x^2}$

$$\frac{3x+1}{x^3} + \frac{x^2(x+1)}{x^3} = \frac{x^3}{x^3} + \frac{x(2x+3)}{x^3}$$

$$\cancel{3x+1} + \cancel{x^3} + x^2 = \cancel{x^3} + 2x^2 + \cancel{3x}$$

$$1 = x^2; \quad x = \pm \sqrt{1} = \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases} \text{ son válidas}$$

5. Resolver la ecuación: $x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & -1 & 4 & -4 \\ 1 & & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 4 & \underline{0} \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + 4 = 0. \text{ No tiene raíces reales}$$

Luego $x = 1$ es la solución.



6. La suma de dos números es 3 y la suma de sus inversos es $-\frac{3}{4}$. ¿De qué números se trata?

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \begin{aligned} x+y &= 3 \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} &= -\frac{3}{4} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} x &= 3-y \\ \frac{1}{3-y} + \frac{1}{y} &= -\frac{3}{4} \end{aligned} ; \frac{4y}{(3-y) \cdot y \cdot 4} + \frac{4(3-y)}{(3-y) \cdot y \cdot 4} = \\ \hline 4y+12-4y &= -9y+3y^2 ; &= \frac{-3(3-y) \cdot y}{(3-y) \cdot y \cdot 4} ; \\ 0 &= 3y^2 - 9y - 12 \\ 0 &= y^2 - 3y - 4 \\ y_1 = 4 ; x_1 &= 3-4 = -1 \\ y_2 = -1 ; x_2 &= 3-(-1) = 4. \end{aligned}$$

Sol:
-1 y 4